NEW YER CALLS SUNDAY, TOUCHER SE SEED SELECTED

# CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Professor Falb's Earthquake Scare.

THE PERUVIANS GREATLY EXCITED.

### AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall the 16th, arrived here yesterday. She brings latest mail news from the South Pacific coast. The treasure list of the Arizona foots up \$29,700. Thanks are due to the purser for favors received.

### COLOMBIA

The Legislature and the Steamship Compa pies-The Darien Canal-The Bishop of Bogota on the Marriage of Priests-Canal

PANAMA, Oct. 15, 1869. The Legislative assembly of the State of Panama, which has been in session for some time, has authormed the President to settle certain questions, which have occasioned considerable discussion between him and the various steamship companies having agencies here. The latter have been in the habit for some time of paying a sum monthly by way of contribution towards the expenses the government, and it has always understood that this was to be the only tax or dues which they would be called upon to pay. At the beginning of this year the President, to meet certain expenses which were pressing urgently for payment, imposed a "cattle tax," so much per head on all cattle and pigs piaced on board the various steamships for the use of their passengers and crews on their voyages hence. This impost the various companies refused to pay, and the government on one occasion seized the cattle as they were being embarked. This brought the matter before the courts. No trouble need now be anticipated in the settlement of the matter, as the President is empowered to arrange for the payment of a monthly contribution, as before, in return for which the companies are to be exempt from all other dues except those charges for the registration of documents and for atamped paper.

The interesting ceremony of consecrating the foreign cemetery at Aspinwall took place on the 7th lust.

The interesting ceremony of consecrating the foreign cemetery at Aspinwall took place on the 7th 1835.

Friends of the Isthmus Canal scheme are beginning to look forward more hopefully than they have lately been doing. It is generally believed that the beginning to look forward more hopefully than they have lately been doing. It is generally believed that the beginning any reasonable privileges or concessions that might be asked by those anxious to carry one interested in the prosperity of the State is most anxious to have it accomplished, and will lend all sid and assistance thereto.

The Bishop of Bogota has recently published a pastoral letter, in answer to a letter printed in the Aberal, of Bogota, upon the desirability of the priests being allowed to marry. The Bishop considered the article offensive for the principles it maintained, and contrary to the discipline of the Church of Rome. The pastoral caused much discussion in Bogota, and some have declared it to have been published from no other than a political motive.

Recent reports from Carthagena lead me to suppose that the "dique" or canal intended to connect that place with the Magdatena river will shortly be made navigable during the entire year. This will be a great benefit to commerce, as Carthagena is de-quidit; the best harbor of the Spanish Main.

The Earthquake Excitement-Railway Progress.

LIMA. Sept. 28, 1860. Pain is still the absorbing topic of the good people of "Lawa, and the reports that I have given in my previous communications of the alarm and consternation existing here have not been exaggerated in the least degree. The panic still continues—is, in fact, thereasing—and there is no telling where it will stop. From the south we have the most alarming tatelligence. Shocks of earthquake are felt every ten or twenty minutes, and in the north the sea has attained a height never before witnessed. These facts have gone far towards augmenting the uneasiness felt here. The performance is to come off, according to Falb's prediction, the day after to-morrow, the 30th, or the 1st of October; so that your correspondent is in doubt as to the continuance of his communications to the HERALD. It is very singular that attention has only been given to the prediction of Faib, and no notice has been taken of the refutations of his theory published by some of the most eminent men of the republic. A captain-in the English Navy (Paxby) also predicts a rising of

the sea from the 1st to the 5th of October.

The town of Callao has been almost entirely deerted by the inhabitants, the earthquake being the motive of the exodus. A little place called Bella all tastes are in nature; and if I had Vista, about a mile from Callao and a hundred feet a striking text wherewith to command the Vista, about a mile from Caliao and a hundred feet above the level of the sea, is the resort of the terror-stricken fugitives, who vividly remember the de-struction caused by the tidal waves last year, and

vista, about a mile from Caliao and a hundred feet above the level of the sea, is the resort of the terrorstricken fugitives, who vividly remember the destruction caused by the tidal waves last year, and are apprehensive that a similar calamity is overhanging them. Caliao being in reality lower than the ocean and only protected by docks, &c., is certain to be ruinedgal any of Mr. Faib's predictions are verified. The town is under martial law, troops patrolling the streets throughout the night and double squads of police on duty. The Prefect also has ordered all law-abiding citizens—that is, the few remaining in the port—to house themselves at eleven o'clock at hight. These precautions are very wise, since should there be any disturbance robbers and marderers would take advantage of the comusion if the troops were not present in sufficient force to control any such attempt. Goods are still being removed from the Custom House.

In the midst of all this terror and confusion, while most people appear to have lost their senses, railway matters are steadily progressing, and the contractors show the most profound indifference and contempt for the scientific vagaries of our German friend. The line to Arequipa from the coast is siready frome to scientific vagaries of our German friend. The line to Arequipa from the coast is siready frome for upwards of twenty miles, and the difficult tunnels are being bravely pushed through. Two splendid American locomotives are running on the line, conveying stores, w.c., to the workmen in advance, and in the course of a year Mr. Meiggs is confident that the entire line will be completed. The keeps the bellicose people of Arequipa from revolution; their state of quietude for the last eighteen months, unparalleled borore, is due to their desire to see the road finished and distinction for the \$12,000,000 contract prices; but if it be extended to that section not warranting the expenditure of the \$12,000,000 contract prices; but if it be extended to that section have the level of the sea

# CHILE.

Political Blatters-The Bishop's Voyage-Fears of the Earthquake-General Items.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 17, 1869. The only event of importance that has transpired since the date of my last communication is the meeting of the convention elected by the different political clubs of the republic of the liberal party, for the purpose of the republic of the liberal party, for the purpose of organizing a plan for the campaign of 1870. The importance of this movement cannot be overestimated, and it is believed that the measures about to be adopted will insure a triumph for liberal opinions and give a deathblow to that sysfor liberal opinions and give a deathblow to that sys-tem of religious government under which the people have groamed for so many years. Electoral reform is the principal topic of discussion, and the subject will be thoroughly ventilated, so as to enable the masses to thoroughly understand the great import-size of the question. That no official obstracter should be given to the Convention no members of some thouse of Congress were eligible; and the wis-count. Forty-three liberal clubs are represented in the Conference.

The \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the

Rome have been delivered to those gentlemen, and they have taken their departure. The Archishop and three of the bishops of Ohlie took passage, together with a number of religious gentlemen was desire to see the Holy Oily under such advantageous circumstances.

A good deal of anxiety is still felt respecting the predictions of the German astronomer Falo, and many of the good people of the capital are already seeking spots considered safer than the city itself. In Valparaiso we dread the sea more than the shock of earthquake, and were a tidal wave to appear like that of Arica or St. Thomas the outrie business portion of the town would be swept away. We also feel great uncasiness concerning the probable late of our Peruvian neighbors, who, we hear, are much affected by the prophecy.

The national anniversary, which occurs to-morrow, is to be celebrated with the greatest pomp and display possible.

Business is not particularly brisk. The port is unsually bare of slupping and a national interior.

Business is not particularly brisk. The port is unusually bare of shipping, and an advance in freights may be expected.

#### ECUADOR.

The National Convention and Tariff Re-

forms—More War Vessels.

Panama, Oct. 15, 1869.

From the republic of Ecuador we have dates to the 25th uit. The National Convention had passed some important measures, which had been approved by the President. The chief of these relates to reforms in the customs tariff, one measure of which decrees that on the exportation of india rubber or bark two dollars will be levied on each quintal and of orchills seed four reals upon each quintal. This tariff was to take effect on the lat by October. By this law the Executive is authorized to purchase one or more war vessels, which he is authorized to arm and equip for the defence of the coast and the prevention of smuggling. The military force of the republic will consist of 2,685 meu—infantry 1,440, cavairy 720, and artillery 505. Quite a formidable force for a small State like Ecuador, at peace with all the world, to maintain. Orders have been tsaued by the government to prevent, as far as possible, crimes, should the prediction of Professor Faib prove true, and some portions of the country be visited by carthquakes. One of the measures is for the authorities to see that dealers in provisions do not take advantage of the circumstances to raise the price of provisions. bark two dollars will be levied on each quintal and

#### NICARAGUA

Progress of the Revolution-Railroad Matters.

PANAMA, Oct. 13, 1869.
There is nothing important to record from Nicaragua. Señor Chamorro has been placed in charge of the Presidency and Señor Guzman takes command of the army. No further fighting has taken place, although, according to the Gazette, the revolution lsts have occupied and concentrated themselves in the town of Masatepe, from which they probably cannot be driven without a sharp fight. An armistice, however, had been agreed upon, to commence on the 16th, and was to conclude on the 26th uit. Work is being commenced on the Costa Rica Railroad. General Spaulding, Chief Engineer of the road, wrote to the supreme government of Costa Rica on the 25th August that on that date the work of grading and construction had been commenced at Limon in pursuance of the contract outered into between the government and Messrs, Reilly, May, Vickers & McArthur.

The quantity of coffee imported through Punta Aremas from last January to 30th June, 1869, has been 129, 347 bags, containing 17, 790, 110 lbs. The steamship Montilo arrived in this port on the 6th instiground and intermediate ports. The sight discurbances in the State of Chiriqui, which I noticed in a former letter, nave been quieted, and the authority of the government is very generally being recognized.

### GUATEMALA.

PANAMA. Oct. 14, 1860.

Our latest dates from Central America are by the Panama Railroad Company's steamer Costa Rica, Captain J. M. Dow, which arrived on the morning of the 30th alt.

Guatemala papers to the 13th ult, report everything Gustemala papers to the 13th uit, report overything quiet at the capital. The anniversary of Central American independence was to be celebrated with great pomp on the 15th. Salvador dates are to the 20th. The wharf at La Libertad was nearly completed, and the directors were about to name a day for its public inauguration. Speaking of the indige crop, it is remarked generally that it is very fair, and that although it may not exceed last year's crop it will be at least equal. Three hundred and fifty-at ceroons were recently sold at the small fair of Santa Rosa. A great deal of animation has been observed among purchasers, and it is supposed that \$1,000,000 have been introduced by buyers.

# THE FASHIONS

Public Tastes and New Sensations-Orientalism-The Herald, the Suez Canal and the Nile-An Invitation and Its Effect-Fall and Winter Colors-Robes and Trimmings-Skirts, Bodices and Jackets-The Empress Tour East. PARIS, Oct. 8, 1869.

I have read somewhere that the public is a body which likes to be struck, a taste I cannot account for. However, I know there once was a woman whose husband beat her, and who, on being taken out of his hands by a mediating friend, turned round on this considerate individual and said:-"She liked her husband's blows." I deduct therefrom that taste of the public and draw it to this fashion all the fashion texts I know of in the Scriptures con-demn even so much as the plaiting of one's hair. I therefore give up the fallacious hope of startling ladies evangelically, and quote from my friend Vespetro, in order to proceed to the great announce ment which is to strike them gently and by sweet transition.
"Autumn," he says, "is the time to read big

books, because this season turns the leaves." It is rather good for Vespetro. His idea conveys some of a breeze which, connected with books, has suggested to me that there may be some mong your readers who never throw a newspape away and have them all bound annually. Many have proceeded thus with the HERALD, and at this present moment possess a leviathan volume of the daily, in best calf and morocco. This is the time to order a few negroes to carry the "big" book of 1867 out in an open space, and when they have done this to stand up behind it until the wind blows all the leaves back to a fashion letter, in which some

Oriental costumes are described.

There is an epic poem attached to this letter Wagner, with the assistance of the bound HERALDS and advertisement sheets, the turning autumn

wagner, with the assistance of the bound Heralds and advertisement sheets, the turning autumn leaves and receding negroes, could put it to music. It would be as good as Khenngoli, with all the naked mermaids in the Rhine substituted for chubby, puting lads, the children of Eoreas. Not being Wagner I could not do it and continue.

The fashion letter I refer to mappened to appear in a number which contained a leader on Suez. It was sent by some proud American to a friend in Egypt, who read the leader on a very hot day; not only did the prophetic utterances make him hottor, but when he got through the article it was to his brain as if all the grains of sand under his feet had swollen into the stars of his national banner, and knocking his hat down over his eyes in order to keep them temporarily and from shooting out of his sauli, he struded along with the paper in hand to his country's authorities, represented somewhere down the Nile. When he got there he displayed the article on Egypt, and he was asked if the writer of that production was a Spirtoniaht—had he seen the future as well as the present? The paper then was sent to the authorities up the Nile after this, and when if got there was manked all over under the long pipe of an Eustern potentate, who declared, dressed in amber and gold, that when the canai was inaugnrated one of the literary starf of that paper, "the best in the world," should be the Viceroy's guest. Stince theat the New York Herald has been the daily food of the Egyptians instead of the form of speech. But that is not all. It is well to be hospitable in perspective; better to be so on the spar of the thomest than in the future. Who should be the guest? It ought to have been the writer of the leader, only, of course, he was a great man, and would come.

Who of the small Pleiades? So the potentate held his beard and turned the name ages.

the leader, only, of course, he was a great man, and would come.

Who of the smail Pleiadea? So the potentate held his beard and turned the paper over. Soon his eyes kindled, for under the title of "Fashlons" there was some facetions stuff about a turban. Then the Oriental eye flashed angrily, for turbans were ridiculed, and thirdly, the reader felt for his weapon in his belt. It was not there. They are out of style, So he smiled. "That is the man," he said, "The one who wrote that buriesque on us, he said, "The one who wrote that buriesque on us, he as evidently the only prejudiced one of the lot. He calls us an ereminate race, a bilious nation. Our poetic lore and superjutives he, calls sycophancy, and states that We call our old women "slars of beauty," our gamekeepers "avalanches of light." He does not even know that the only game we have are the Sultan's servants. But we will be grand in revenge, put him down for rings on all his ten fingers, two changes of linen per day, a robe of gold cloth and s leaf jam for his breakfast, with a berth and ex-basins on the Mediterranean. Let us cover him a tonors, and by doing him the homage of our intest attentions, pierce his conscience through hout a damascened dagger." This harangue was orded, the gentleman allowed his beard to drop toff, but out of his hands) and my invitation to (not off, but out of his mands, and his Sucz was signed. It arrived yesterday. Take about burning coals, readers, talk about

reething lava, they are all cool compared to the semorse of my soul. Here hes the card "to the fashion letter writer of the New York Herald, by order of his Highness the Khédive." It is an honor to the Herald, of which I am to be the violan, stuck through without a dagger. Can any one fancy me with a ring on each finger, desorbing all the houris and Levantines witle? I have a nope of the beat hashish in my mouth and a newing roce of the beat shashish in my mouth and a newing roce of the beat gold cloth over my legs? But I, too, will take my revenge. It it is a mean thing to forgive grandly; so I will accept the ton rings and when I come back to Paris dream of bayaddres under the gold cloth, out up for a coveriet.

Not only that, but I will be a faithful recorder; not one of the crowned heads but which and who it come back to Paris dream of bayaddres under the gold cloth, out up for a coveriet.

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Not only that, but I will admire cverytaing, from the Empress of France down to the Turkish ladies, whose frilled ankles remind one of bantam roosters. As to the Turkis I will not virus them. If my own shadow were of shat persuasion I would take it to be transformed in the plain of Pantin.

Our chatelaines and beauties have come out in the giorious hues of what is to be. We have amber, gold, opal, claret, rooster-comb and velvat stripes in every variety. The demi-toliets are light Oarmelie woodlen material; also Cashmers or Scotch merino, worn of two shades. Thus a blue throughest arrowed over a deeper blue. Jot and jot fringe will reign again, but the vogue is deep slik fringe on Japan foulard.

The newest elegant black faye robes have three velvet flounces,

### OBITUARY.

The cable announces the death on yesterday morning, in his seventieth year, of the Earl of Derby. isdward Geoffrey Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby and Baron Stanley, was born at Knowleey Park, near Liverpool, in 1799. He spent his early years at Eaton, where, as afterwards at Ohrist Church College, Oxford, he distinguished himself by the elegauge of his Latin versification. In 1819 he obtained the Chaucellor's prize for Latin verse at Oxford. The subject was "Syracuse," and he recited his poem at the commemoration in the Sheldonian theatre, amid rounds of applause. He did not graduate at Oxford, probably because he found that he could not take the first place in his class. In 1824, through family influence he was sent to the House of Commons from Stockbridge. On coming of age, about this time, he travelled extensively, and visited, in company with Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Dennison, Canada and the United States, which strengthened and condemed for the time his liberal ideas. In the House of Commons he remained a silent member until 1824, when he spoke upon a subject of local interest in a way that induced his hearers to consider him a young man of great promise as a public speaker. His second effort, on the Irish Church, exhibited the readiness, aptitude and ability of an experienced orator, and gained him an acknowledged position, and from that day forth he was set down as a "man of mark." He then ouged to the liberal party. In 1625 he was chosen to Parliament from the borough of Preston, and in 1828, on the formation of Lord Goodrich's Cabinet, he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council and where he was initiated into diplomatic mysteries rejected him for a more democratic candidate Windsor he again appeared in Parliament, remain ing until 1882, when he was again elected from Lan-

windsor he again appeared in Paritament, remaining until 1882, when he was again elected from Lancashire, and held his seat as long as he was connected with the Lower House.

In 1830, it may be added that he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, under Lord Grey's administration. In 1844 his political relations were changed. Having been an ardent liberal, he became thenceforth a conservative, and withdrew from the Ministry in company with Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon, and in November he formally joined the great conservative party. During the period of the reform agitation, in which he had voted for the repeal of the tess and corporation acts, for Catholic emancipation and for the Reform bit of 1832, he had particularly signalized himself as an orator of great power and ability, and on that autoject and on coionial matters he was a frequent and fluent speaker. In 1835, Lord Stanley, as he was then called, was an avowed supporter of Sir Robert Peel's administration, but declined to accept a portfolio in the government; and when that statesman retired, the following April, he went with him into opposition. In 1841 the election gave Sr Robert Peel a large majority, and he returned to office, and Lord Stanley became again Secretary of State for the Colonies, where he acted with his leader until 1844, at which time, having been raised to the peerage, as Lord Stanley, of Brickerstaffs, during his father's lifetime, he was transferred to the House of Lords, and became ministerial leader in that body. In 1846 he separated from Sir Robert Peel on the question of free trade, and upon the repeal of the Corn law he placed himself at the head of the newly-formed protectionist party. After having disorganized the whigh and the Peelites or became ministerial leader in that body. In 1846 he separated from Sir Robert Peel on the question of free trade, and upon the repeal of the Corn law he placed himself at the head of the newly-formed protectionist party. After having disorganized the whigs and the Peelites or conservatives, with the aid of Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. Disraell in 1857 he undertook the responsibilities of office. In 1857, by the death of his father, Lord Stanley became the Earl of Derby. With Mr. Disraell selected in the Commons Lord Derby held office for ten months, but pussed no measure of a purely protective character. The Ministry being defeated on the budget of Mr. Disraelt resigned, and was followed by Lord Aberdeen, at the head of a "coalition" Ministry. On the fail of the last Ministry, in 1865, Lord Derby had an opportunity of constructing a protectionist administration, but decilined on the plea that no Ministry that he could form could stand its ground, subsequently, for three years he lost the opposition in the House of Lords, and in February, 1853, formed his second administration. The Reform bull having been rejected March 31, 1859, he appealed to the country. The result, although ravorable, lid not give a sufficient majority to the conservatives, and, being defeated in the House, they resigned June 11, 1850. The fail of Lord Russell's second administration, in June, 1868, led to the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, which lasted for several months, during which, added by the consummate that of Mr. Disraell, his health preventing his continuing at the head of the Ministry.

After the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the retirement of ms second administration was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1855 Lord Derby was confirmed by Henry Vil. in 1855 no his ancestors in the old and heroic family of Stanley, of Lancashier, for devotion and prowess on Bosworth fleid. For more than two centuries and of the fore her beyords and content of

# ANT QUITIES OF ROME.

The Chevalier Pietro Rosa has made some further interesting discoveries on the property of the Palatine Bill at Rome, now the property of the Emperor Napoleon. They consist of a swimming school, with a series of chambers constructed with rescoular waits, coated with stacco and adorned with fine encastic paintings; these last covered with a preservative chemical variass. The paintings represent various mythological subjects, surrounded by some very deligate drawings, oxecuted with great skill and in very prilinant colors. There are demons, telamons, hippogrags, columns, candelstra, birds, vases, garlands and festions. On one of the wails in the giant Polyphemus (with two eyes) surprising Galatea and Acis, and on another lo, chalmed to a rock and guarded by Agrous, also with two eyes) and delivered by Mercury. Another interesting discovery has been made in digging the roundations of a house at the hospice of the Trinita de Pellegrini. An old building has been found with the remains of freeko paintings and a five payment in mosaic, representing in the middle Mercury anding the caduccus and a nymph carrying a cornnoppia. At the corners are the four seasons with their attributes.

## CHARLES O'CONOR.

"The Nestor of the New York Bar"-Unprecedented Brilliant Triumph Over Early Poverty-Experiences as a Newsboy-A Military Episode-Forty-five Years Legal Practice-Epitome of His Most Important Cases-Political Views and Private Life.

No member of the legal profession in this city has No member of the legal profession in this city has achieved a higher or more deserved distinction than Charles 9'Copor. His tareless energy of pretiminary preparation, his total disregard of discouragements, his persistent carnestness of determination to master every branch of legal argument, his passionate leve of his profession and making this the sole bustness of this life, have combined to accomplish this result. Endowed with a mind singularly analytical in its structure, an indefatigable student and possessing great powers of endurance as well as application, he carly faid the foundation of ing great powers of endurance as well as appli-cation, he early isid the foundation of his enhangment greatness. He started right and he went on right. He understood everything as he went along. He left no loopholes of doubt. He kept adding to his stores of legal learning. He mastered the digest formulas of the text books. All the tortuous twistings and mysterious mysticisms of legal principles and procedents and rulings were submitted to the crucible of his clear and comprehensive intellect. Add to this plodding labor the inspiration of genius and all those rarer and higher qualities of a successful advocate—coolness, intropidity, quickness of conception, a thorough and exact knowledge of human nature, refined subtlety of humor, a terrible power of with-ering sarcasm when he chose though it was rarely he invoked this weapon), keen sensibilities, an and incisive style of utterance-and the cause of his brilliant success at the bar is easy of comprehen-sion. He is the Nestor of the New York bar, and he has truly and nobly won this exalted eminence.

ANGESTRY AND RABLY DAYS. Oharles O'Conor is descended from an old and distinguished family, living for generations in Con-naught county, Ireland—a family, the direct descendants of those kings or princes of Connaught who O'Conor Don, member of the British Parliament for the county of Roscommon, is the present nearest representative of the family. Other representatives of the old family have also occupied high positions of honor and trust. Deference to wealth—for the early O'Conors were large land proprietors—was partially the cause of these honors; but they were mainly meritorious tributes to superior intelligence, learning and probity. Thomas O'Conor, the father of the subject of our present sketch, a man of ardent character and enthusiastic devotion to his country and liberty, in that famous rebellion against royal oppression which in 1798 shook Ireland to its centre took a bold and prominent part. It was only his youth that saved him from the fate of that grand apos tle of Irish liberty, Robert Emmet. Having deeply imbibed an indignant resentment against British tyranny, he came to this country, freed from the shackies of British control, to enjoy the theerty so gailantly won in the War of the Revolution and try his fortunes in the New World. The father of John McKeon's mother came over in the same vessel, and their remains now occupy the same vanit in st. Patrick's cathedral. Arriving here a young man in 1801, Thomas O'Conor found in the "City Directory" the name of Hugh O'Conor, and the only person of this name then in the Directory, and, being a stranger in a strange land, hunted him up, thunking possibly he might prove a relative. He did not find any relationship existing between them, but he found a pretty daughter, whom he soon after married. Born of this marriage on January 22, 1804, was Charles O'Conor. He was born at No. 125 Front street, but little over a stone's throw from his present office in Wall street. Meantime his father had bought 4,000 scres of land in what is now Steuben country, this State, but what was then known as the Genesee country. The family shortly moved to their wilderness home, where Mr. O'Conor's father and a brother speedily joined them. General Kernad, uncle of John McKeon and father of the present member of Congress from Oneda country, settled there at the same time. Here were passed the arest is years of Charles O'Conor's life. His carliest recollections are of that wilderness home and the perils and hardships of their pioneer life, the lurking indians by day, the howing wolves at night, and the deep depths of the winter snows. Before he was old enough, however, to know his father, the latter came to this city and remained here. He got embarrassed in some way, and was put in the debord's jail, then at No. I Chainam street, Her the deep depths of the winter snows. Before he was rolessed, myson." Said the father, tenderly caressing him, "my being here."

"I saw the truth of what he told me in his eye and mien," Mr. O'Conor has been heard to say, when referring to this painful remembrance of his early childhood, "and it disturbed me no tyranny, he came to this country, freed from the

the several months mother and I passed in jail with him were far from happy months; we all felt happier when he was released."

Released from deot and jail, the elder O'Conor soon after established a weekly newspaper called the War, which name, however, after the publication of a few numbers, was changed to the Millary Monitor. This was at the outbreak of the war of 1812. O Conor was a vigorously epigrammatic writer, though at times showing a wonderful capacity at ornate description. In the columns of his paper he availed himself of the broad opportunity afforded him of giving vent to his burning indignation against the English government, which time and his years of residence here had not abated. Charles, who was then eight years old, was his father's office boy, a position that not only enforced keeping charge of the office in his father's absence, but also delivering the papers to subscribers. At this time New York had 00,000 inhabitants, the population of Brooklyn was about 2,000, and Jersey City was a small country village; and between it and New York, as also between here and Brooklyn, the communication was by row-boats. Newspapers were not then what they are now. The subscription list of the Millary Monitor was not very large, but it was sufficiently large to keep young Charles busily employed every baturday in delivering the papers to subscribers.

"Some times the publication was delayed beyond the usual time, and to get through my circuit of delivery wound take all hight," he recently remarked to a gentleman, in speaking of this epoch of his early day; "but I bolely went up door-steps, chucking papers under the doors; plunged into areas and down through alleyways, fearless of the police and everybody, for my bundle of papers was a perfect safeguard, as good to me as the zegis and created heimet to Hector."

"So you commenced your career as a newsboy!" queried the goatleman.

everyoody, or my other of papers was persected heimet to Hector."
"So you commenced your career as a newsboy?"
queried the goatleman.
"A newsboy of the old school," rejoined Mr.
O'Conor, with a morry twinkle of the eye; "for between newsboys of the old and modern school there is as marked a difference as between old and modern school gentlemen."
He tells in this connection how one day he was seated down in the title, dingy office, when a tall gentleman, wearing a multary cap and cloak, and of a decided military air, came in and said he wished to subscribe for the paper.

"This is my name," said the military gentleman, pointing out his name after writing it in the book.
"Zebulon Pike was the name," says Mr. O'Conor in telling the story. "It was written with the massive boidness of John Hancock's antographs. I made up my mind that no man could write his name with such a big flourish unless he was a big man and my first inquiries were to find out write his name with such a big flourish unless he was a big man and my first inquiries were to find out write he sname with such a big flourish unless he was a big man and my first inquiries were to find out write he man my I looked for a long time with pride upon that autograph, but with a sorrow and regret few felt more deeply on learning of his death at the capture of Little York."

Six months at one of the public schools of the

graph, but with a sorrow and regret few feit more deeply on learning of his death at the capture of Little Fork."

Six months at one of the public schools of the city, the taition gained in his father's newspaper for collecting the schools of the city, the taition gained in his father's newspaper for city, the taition gained in his father's newspaper he citied and published being the schools and the teaching given him by his father comprised the extent of young O'Conor's education. His father, however, was a fine scholar, and the pains he took with his early training and education made ample amends for his lack of regular education at school and college. In addition to a sound empire a school and college. In addition to a sound empire with the classics and higher mathematics and the French language, keeping up his studies even after the commonced studying law.

It is a fact worthy of mention in this connection that the late James T. Brady was likewise similarly indebted to his father for his early education. At the age of twelve young O'Conor entered upon his legal studies. He first read law in the office of Hebry W. Sannard, next in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and last in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and isst in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and isst in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and isst in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and isst in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and isst in the office of Stephen P. Lamoyne, and inst in the studied late into the night, But in those gears he suffered privations. He dressed poorly. He had no money to spend upon places of amusement. He often suffered the bitter panes of hunger.

"Often in those days i went all day without eating and to bed without any supper." he has been heard to say more than once when speaking of this period to the suffered the bitter panes of hunger.

and to bed without any supper," he has been heard to say more than once when speaking of this period of his life.

Privation, want, hunger were nothing to him.

They were but for a time, and he know it, in his

studies by day and studies protracted through the lonely vigils of the night he cultivated the glant (aculties of his mind.

There have been those that from the despeat sures.

And coils of night, and fastnesses below The stormy dashing of the ocean wares.

Down fasther down than gold lies hit, was nursed to the bright and like watenesses the sure of the control of the inches of the ocean wares.

It was thus with him. Genius is always conscious of the inset powers. He early appropriate the fact however, that summent search approached the fact however, that summent approached the fact however, that summent from the control of the summent of the fact has the summer to the fact has the fact has

"Charley, come here; I want to see you," spoke up
the young man,
"No," answered Mr. O'Conor.
"But you must come," ansisted the young man,
"I tell you I'll have nothing to do with you," ce
joined Mr. O'Conor.
"But the case is important."
"All your cases are important."
"This is no petty case—a big case, sure."
"How big ""

"All your cases are important."
"This is no petty case—a big case, sure."
"This is no petty case—a big case, sure."
"How big""
"They have arrested me for murder, by linge."
Mr. O'Conor took hold of the "big case," and, as usual, cleared his man. Let it not be understood that all his cases at this time were of minor character, lie had not been long at the bar when he argued an important case in the Supreme Court, before a full bench, against Thomas Addis Emmet, the noble menument to whose memory, high genius and exaited worth may still be seen by the pussing throng on Broadway, in St. Paul's churchyard. He beat his distinguished opponent. The case grew out of the election of trustees for St. Peter's church, and as fully reported in Cowen's Reports. The principle involved was whether Hegal votes vitiated an election. It is unnecessary to dwell on the points or the case. The result showed that he was able even then to cope with the highest talent at the bar. Mr. Emmet at this time having reached the zenith of his brilliant legal career in this city. He also ship argued, while still a young man at the bar the question of the rights of the Southern States, under the constitution, with regard to the seizure of fugitive slaves, and urged that no trial by jury was applicable to such cases. The most memorable of these cases was that of the fugitive slave lack, which he argued with distinguished ability before the Supreme Court of this State and the Court of Errors, before a full bench, and in which, as will be remembered, he carried all his points. We might multiply these early cases to an indefinite length, but it is unnecessary. His practice rapidly increased and his fame and ruduence as rapidly extended.

Mis MORS impostant access than briedy altude to bis more than briedy altude to bis more than briedy altude to be success.

rapidly extended.

HIS MORE IMPORTANT CASES.

We shall not undertake to more than briefly attude to his more important cases. They are scattered through the legai reports of the past forty years. The one bringing him most conspicuously into public notoriety was the celebrated forrest divorce case. He did not add to his reputation in this case. He had made all his reputation before. He did only what it was known he would do—conduct the case with his accustomed consummate saill, weave a network of made all his reputation before. He did only what it was known he would do—conduct the case with his accustomed consummate skill, weave a natwork of argument in summing up that could no more be broken than the threads of Cassandra, and win the case. His victory over that brilliant advocate, John Van Buren, was an uter routing from every standpoint of his dashing and splendid foe. All remeinber the honors showered upon him afterward, the magnificent silver vase presented to him on behalf of thirty of the leading and most estimable women of our city; and then, again, the massive silver pitcher presented him by his associates of the New York bar. This last monorial, by the way, bore the arms of the family of the O'Conor bon, with, in this case, its fittingly suggestive motto, "From God cometh the succoring coampion." In all the great case, its fittingly suggestive motto, "From God cometh the succoring coampion." In all the great cases of the Life and Trust Company, involving millions of money, he was retained, adding largely to his reputation by his skilfrimanner of bandding them. His argument in the Almaden Mining Company case, involving the question of title to a large tract of land in California, made before the United States Supreme Court, is universally acknowledged as one of the ablest and most exhaustive ever heard at that distinguished tribunal. Shortly before the war he was engaged in the famous Lemon case, which was carried, as will be remembered, from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. Opposed to him was william M. Evarts, one of the few men at the New York bar making, any approach to being Mr. O'Conor's peer, the point at issue was the question of the right of a slave owner to pass through the free States with his siayes. Though deteated, his clear and logical argument set the competency of estators, in extent of research and comprehensive grasp of the question under consideration, is universally to be without a parallel. It is said that in preparing for the desend of processional effort of his

"You have been a very successful lawyer," said a gentieman to him not long ago. "To what do you mainly attribute your success "" "Suddy," he laconically answered.

Mr. O'conor has been a diligent student all his life, and to this, of course, is largely to be attributed his spiendid success. But if he had not possessed genus, Kindling all souls and his own

kinding all souls and bis own,
he never would have reached his present high ominence. Besidos prodigious legal learning he is possessed of that forcible common sense that enables him to make his points as equally clear to the unlettered juryman as to the profoundest jurist. And besides this he possesses in no ordinary degree those attributes of voice, figure, looks and action giving greatest charm to eloquence. In the heat of argument, though at times quiet and almost cold in his manners, his face is instinct with expression and his eye in particular dark and glittering.

Shewing poud spirit and prompt to ire, oliving with intellectual splendor.

On occasions, as in his speech succeeding the death of James T. Brady, are revealed not only the soul of the orator, but the generous warmth and deeper feelings of his kindly heart. There is no coldness now. His heart speaks, and its thrilling utterances dazzle like intermittent dashes of lighting on a dark summer's night. His manters, peculiarly conciliating and attractive, have largely contributed to his success. The dignity and urbanity of the genteman have always been his distinguishing characteristics. Poiteness in him is of the treast type, and hows from its only true source—a noble, warm and magnanimous heart. Another great secret of his success has been his obscidentiousness. His advocacy has always been on the side he believed to be right. His integrity no man has over impeached, even in thought.

On ond the treast production of the instances that might be

cited showing Mr. O'Conor's quickness and pure subticely of wit as a lawyer. He never strives to be witty, but a good chance to say a good thing rarely oscapes him. In the Forrest divorce case the question of aimony was being arqued. Mr. O'Conor advocated an allowance of \$4,000 a year. John Van Buren and ex-Judge Edmonds claimed \$2,000 as susiciont. In opening the argument Van Buren had, among other things, instanced the Judges of the Supreme Court, who were then allowed only \$2,500 a year. O'Conor, in reply, insisted that this was a pairty allowance, and said he never knew a judge who had lived on the pittance. "I know of one who lived on the pittance" (referring to himself), interrupted ex-Judge Edmonds. "Yes," was O'Conor's response, "the first chance tha people got they releved him of the burden." "I don't know about that, I don't know about that," exclaimed one of our New York judges, interrupting Mr. O'Conor.
"I see your Honor don't know, but I do," was the reply.

reply.

We might go on with this ad infinitum. No man by the power of wit alone could better manage a stupid, biassed or unfriendly judge or a contumations witness.

We might go on with this ad infinium. No man by the power of wit alone could better manage a supid, biassed or unfriendly judge or a contumnations with the suppersonment of the could better manage a supid, biassed or unfriendly judge or a contumnation of the surface of the could be supperson the supperson the

#### PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, is ill. Magruder is still in the lecturing field. Cyrus W. Field is hunting buffalo in Kansas. A Bill Porter in Auburn is a Bill Poster. Heister Clymer has h'isted his colors in Cincin-

Alexander H. Stephens is still at work on his Saxe made \$1,000 on his first San Francisco lec-

There are 100 pupils in the Chinese school, San Francisco. General Buell's sister is superior of a convent in

Edwin M. Stanton is suggested as a judge of the upreme Court. A Cincinnatian has invented a plane which is played by the lost.

played by the feet.

Napoleon has drawn ten million francs to pay Eugenie's travelling expenses.

Ben Butler wears a blue coat with brass buttons. So do Mr. J. Lester Wailack, Billy Florence, George Francis Train and Tom Thumb.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln lives quietly at Frankfort, seeing but few people and those mostly American The barkeepers of San Francisco are about organ-tzing a society for their mutual benefit.

Mrs. Gogg is the last female lecturer. She is eccentric enough to complain that her first audience was all a Gogg. This, and nothing more.

Lord Charles Hamilton is added to the list of dis-solute British fords. He was lately captured by the build's in London and lodged in the "Sponging House," All the time that Mr. D. S. Curtis, of Boston, the hero of an historical noso-pulling, has spent in jail, he has carried on his large business just as though he had oeen in his counting room.

Mrs. Eva Laucaster, of Navasota, Texas, is now comming three institutions herself—the Navasota Ranger (newspaper), a milliner shop and a cradie with a fresh incumbent.

While walking through a canyon in Yuba county a few days ago N. J. Martin was bitten in the arm by a rattlesnake. By keeping the wound saturated with hartshorn he fully recovered from its cyli effects.

a few days ago N. J. Martin was bitten in the arm by a rattiesnake. By keeping the wound saturated with hartshorn he fully recovered from its evil effects.

Acting Governor Holden has pardoned and restored to citizenship limit Phillips, who was convicted at the January term, 1860, of the County Conrisor of San Francisco of the crime of arson and sentenced to ten years' indprisonment. The pardon was granted on the application of numerous citizens of San Francisco, who represented that his sentence had been excessive and that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the affair.

The Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York, who was sent to Europe last spring by the American Branch of the Evangelical Alianace to invite the theological celectrities of Great Britain and the Continent to the General Conference of Protestants from all unations, to be held next September, in this city, has just returned, by the steamer Rinne, from Southampton, after successfully completing his mission. A public meeting will soon be held to inaugurate the final preparations for this great Protestant Conference, which will acquire double importance from the approaching Ecumenical Council in Rome.

List of Americans registered at the office of Sowies Brothers & Co., rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending October 6, 1869:—New York—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Young, Mrs. T. M. Hooker, Mr. M. H. Hoker, Miss Nina Howland, Mr. w. D. Ivea, Mr. W. P. Fetridge and family, Mr. F. Daniel, Mrs. E. Groot and daughter, Mr. G. B. Rogers and family, W. H. H. Hoker, Mr. S. H. Hoker, Mr. M. T. A. Hooker, Mr. M. P. Fetridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Darling, Mrs. S. M. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Darling, Mrs. S. M. Hall, Miss A. E. Russell, Miss R. G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. A. Moise. Boston—Dr. F. Livermore, Mr. A. H. Hall, Miss A. E. Russell, Miss R. G. Russell, Mr. W. D. Web, Mr. D. R. Rogers, Mr. B. F. Atkins, Mr. H. Atkins and wife. San Francisco—Dr. L. Lanzwert, Mr. E. Frankin. Milwanker, Mr. S. M. Leu, Mr. J. H. Brooks, Mr. B. F. Atkins, Mr. H. A

Arrival of the British Sloop of War Vestal-Yellow Fever on Board-Impor-

tant News from Hayti.
The British sloop of war Vestal, Captain Hunter commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Port au Prince. The Vestal has twenty officers and 153 men, and carries two 150-pounders and two 64-pounder shunt guns. She left Port au Prince on the

pounder shunt guns. She left Port au Prince on the 2d inst., with yellow fever on board, having lost four men from the epidemic in that port. One man died from the disease on the passage, and two patients are now convalescent. She lost the United States gunooat Yantio in Port au Prince, with all well on board.

The Vestal brings intelligence of an engagement between the Hayten vessels Galates and Salnave, and the rebel vessels Quaker City and florida, at Cape Haytien, in which the Quaker City was disabled and the Salnave badly damaged.

The Vestal is es route to Hailiax and will not come up from Quarantine, but goes to sea as soon as a supply of coal can be taken on board.

# ANOTHER YELLOW FEVER VESSEL

Arrival of the Schooner Grasamere with Yellow Fever.
Affairs at Quarantine are very quiet. The schooner

Grassmere arrived on the 21st from Jamaica with vellow fever on board. Her captain, David P. yealow lever on board. Her captain, David F. Henry, died October il from fever, on the voyage, and James Shieles, seaman, jumped overboard and was drowned white auffering under delirium from the disease. One man is still sick, but in an improving condition.